
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Fork will be at the risk of the sender, AGENTS .- We employ no opents. THE NATIONAL TRIMINE has many volunteer courassers, and they are generally honest and fasticful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Ele - Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household smallers, and letters to the Editor will always receive groupt aliention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Washington, D. C.

EXTENDS AT THE HARMINISTON POST OFFICE AS ESCOND CLASS WATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1, 1888.

IN REBEL PRISONS. A Story of one of Col. Streight's Officers, Lieut. Wm. Willis, 51st Ind.

MRS. SUSAN SITTON; or, The Yankee Soldier's Wife. By James K. Magie, 78th

MATAGORDA BAY.-The Thirteenth Corps in Texas in 1863. By E. B. Lufkin, Co. F. 13th Mc., Weld, Me.

IN THE VALLEY .- The Shenaudoah Campaign of 1862. By Gen. Henry Capehart,

Fargo, Dak. ON TO RICHMOND .- A Graphic Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By George B. HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES .- The First Banonet Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant,

Co. B. 9th N. Y. New York City. PORT HUDSON .- A Spirited Account of this Important Siege and Battle, By Wilber H. Webber, Lampasas, Tex.

PICK AND SHOVEL .- Campaigning with the Engineers. By Walter H. Parcels, Co. D. 50th N. Y. Eng., Lewiston, Pa. CAHABA PRISON .- Life and Death in this

Place of Confinement. By G. J. Trenaman. LEWISBURG .- Campaigning and Fighting in West Virginia. By John T. Booth, Sergeont, Co. G. 36th Oirio, Hartwell, O.

DURANT'S MILL .- A part of the Peach Tree Creek series of battles in the Atlanta campaign. By John Algoe, Adjutant, 10th

"OUR FLAG ITS HISTORY."

A BEAUTIFUL HISTORICAL CHART

This is an elegant as well as valuable historical production. It is a large-sized sheet of heavy paper, embellished with brilliantlycolored representations of all the flags used by the Colonies in the Revolutionary and prior wars. They show how the Star Spangled Banner was finally evolved out of these. There is also on the chart pictures of the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and the residence of the lady who made the first Star Spangled Banner. In the center of the chart is a great white star, with the words of the "Star Spangled pictorial reproductions of the various emblems which it was proposed to put on the flag. The whole is an admirable ornament for the Post room, or a parlor or sitting-We will send one of these inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube to any address on receipt of 50 cents, or we will send it as a premium for four new subscribers for one

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

Dickens's Works

Fifteen Cloth-Bound Books for \$6.

We have come in possession of a number of -the greatest of modern novelists-which we will offer to subscribers of THE NATIONAL lowing novels and sketches complete and una-Bleck House

Christmas Books.

Taile of Two Cities

Pickwick Papers. Oliver Taria Discommercial Traveler, Our Mutual Friend, David Copperfield. Great Enpeciations. Pictures from italy. American Nation. Dombey and Son Baruminy Rudge. Edwin Desord Nicholas Siekleby.

A Message from the Sea Sketches by Boz. Bard Times. Martin Chuzziewit. Child's History of Eng-Old Curiosity Shop ecus Pieces These volumes each contain about 800 pages.

of large, clear print, with illustrations by noted | folds of the Star Spangled Banner. artists. They are a library in themselves. They are strongly bound in cloth and contained in a next pasteboard box, and will be sent by express to any subscriber on receipt of \$6-the purchaser to pay express charges. These will make a handsome holiday present to any boy or girl. It is much the best cheap edition of Dickens to be obtained anywhere.

THE WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA is a perfect little library in itself. It is invalnable for school-children, for it answers all their immunerable questions at once and accurately, giving them information that they might have to hunt through volumes before finding. It is of equal value to all classes of readers, for it explains who people, countries and things are who are constantly alluded to in the papers magazines and books one reads. The Cyclopedia will be sent, postage paid, to any one who sends a club of six yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or it will be sent to any subscriber of the paper on receipt of 60

TABLE OF PENSION RATES. We have a carefully prepared table of pension is the compiled from official sources, which thewards ratings for every grade of disit is printed on heavy paper, and will address on receipt of 15 cents.

WHY WE PROTEST. We protest against any reduction of the

Because the country is generally prosperous-unusually so-and this prosperity is based upon a careful adjustment of the relations of all branches of business, production and manufacture to each other and to the whole, which adjustment it has taken many years of costly experiment to establish, and which any tinkering with the revenue is

barrassment and enormous losses to all classes of our people, and cannot fail to do so again; Because all the schemes for reduction so far urged are ill-considered, empiric and demagogic, in which the whole country are not taken into account, and are, without exception the work of men who are striving to make personal and political capital by reducing "burdens" which do not exist, and relieving "hardships" which are purely imaginary. The best evidence of this is the wide disagreement among the tinkers themselves -each one wanting to make the reduction where it will hurt someone else's interests, and maintain the "burdens" and 'hardships" intact where their own friends

or constituents are benefited;

Because under the present revenue system the country has grown richer much more rapidly than during any previous period of its history, and much more rapidly than any other Nation in the whole world. There is more work for our people than there ever was before, they are better paid for a day's work than they ever were before, their wages will buy them more of the comforts of life than a day's wages ever would before, and it will buy them more than the day's wages of any other working people in the world. With such good results constantly before every man's eyes it will be the hight of felly to change the system because some prating demagog demands it;

Because every dollar of the money now raised by the revenue system in excess of the running expenses of the Government is needed to pay the honest debts of the Nation to the men who saved it at the expense of their own lives, health and strength, and to the men who hold the Government's bonds. To destroy the Government's power to pay Grawford, Co. G, 1st W. Va., Wellsburg, W. Va. | these debts to the soldiers is meanly ungrateful, is bad faith to those who depend upon the Nation's henor, and is criminal repudiation. To destroy its power to pay off the bondholders is exceedingly unwise as a financial policy, and one which will be certain to bring about serious results. Thus the experience of the past teaches us beyond

> We therefore protest against this with all our power, and we call on all our readers to join us in making this protest effective by a strong appeal to their Senators and Repre-

> > OUR PLATFORM.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE aims to be, in the largest and best sense, all that its name

A Tribune was originally the chief of the Roman legion; then he became the protector of the common people against the usurpations of the aristocracy and the magistrates, and for this purpose was clothed by the people with great privileges and powers. Finally he became, in the largest and widest sense, the representative and spokesman of the great mass of the people. All matters relating to the public weal were under his immediate charge; he guarded the interests of the people, sternly antagonized the schemers and plotters who sought to enrich or aggrandize themselves at the public expense, and was active in everything that promised to promote the welfare of the entire people. Much of all that was best in Banner" printed on its face. Around it are the commonwealth of Rome was the work of the Tribunes, and they made a name which is synonymous with lofty patriotism and inflexible adherence to the rights and interests of the entire people.

> We aim to be-not the Tribune of any section or locality-but THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE; the vigilant guardian of the rights and interests of every man who claims American citizenship; the advocate of everything that will promote the prosperity of the Nation, and make its people happier, richer and better; the unflinching adversa-American poorer, worse, or less happy.

We represent and speak for a class of men who have done more for the country than complete sets of the works of Charles Dickens any similar number of men ever did for any country in the history of the world; and we TRIBUNE very cheap. These contain the fol- know that all their aspirations are for making this beyond all comparison the greatest richest, most enlightened and most prosperons country upon which the sun ever shone But we do not represent them alone, nor confine ourselves to voicing their aspirations We are equally the representative of all men who ardently desire that to be done which will contribute to the greatest good of the greatest number of those under the swelling

FALLING INTO LINE.

The battalions of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE's friends are filling up from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The work of recruiting goes on without intermission. This week brought the following enrolments:

A. L. Metzler, Cass Co., No	11	00	
W. H. Long, Freeborn Co., Minn	3	00	
D. K. Blyston, Knox Co., O	5	00	
C. E. Katterman, Ogle Co., Ill		60	
W. H. Moore, Mouroe Co., N. Y		-	
T IS NO Transport Management To The Transport	70	99	
J. F. W. Edgerly, Montgomery Co., Kan.			
John Foley, Renville Co., Minn		00	
P. S. Filler, Bedford Co., Pa	-7	60	
H. T. Bouton, Greene Co., Wis	6	00	
F. J. Hutchison, Ozark Co., Mo.,	-5	60	
A. H. Burnelt, Mercer Co., Pa	5	00	
John Kirk, Comberland Co., Pa		199	
J. A. Denning, Wichita Co., Kun		(9)	
J. S. Sherman, Erie Co., Pa	- 6	00	
Tenen Uner Livingston Co. 10	- 5	100	
Isaac Karr, Livingston Co., Ill	14		
A. J. Grant, St. Cinir Co., Ill	7	00	
John Waison, Harvey Co., Kan	6	190	
N. B. Morford, Clermont Co., O	16	-00	
W. H. Moore, Mouroe Co., N. Y.	11	-00	
S. R. Cole, Sullivan Co., Ind	- 5	00	
John W. Beistle, Berrien Co., Mich	14	.00	
S. R. Apperson, Laciede Co., Mo	10		
W. J. Fuller, Chautauqua Co., Kan	45	00	
Company of the contraction of the party of the contraction of the cont	- 90	1000	

C. F. Miliard, St. Croix Co., Wis.....

THEY WERE FIGHTING MEN.

The re-introduction of the Disability Pension Bill will undoubtedly be followed by revival of the abuse of the class whom it is intended to benefit, by the soldier-hating press and politicians. We shall again be told of the number of "shirks, dead-beats, coffeecoolers, latter-day big-bounty patriots," etc, and Benedict Arnolds of the E. S. Bragg stamp will again slander their comrades as the "scrapings of the poor-houses, the slums certain to derange. It always has deranged and the jails."

it in the past, and caused wide-spread em-In anticipation of this it is well to remind the people of the country of the undeniable fact that the survivors of the armies of the Union represent more long and hard service, more desperate fighting, more killed and wounded than any set of men since wars began and the sword commenced to devour. Admitting that here and there is a man who only saw slight service, and perhaps escaped without going into a battle, it is nevertheless beyond denial that, as a body, the veterans of the Union averaged more hard bloody, long-continued fighting than any soldiers who ever bore arms. Estimated by the usual standards of war the most sea soned veterans Europe ever had were but raw recruits compared to them.

There were in all-reduced to a three- to speak. years' standard-2,320,272 men in the service of the United States during the war. These men in four years fought the unprecedented number of 2,261 battles and skirmishes, and nearly 50 of these were battles in which the fighting and slaughter were greater than is which have decided campaigns and wars.

Of the men who enlisted 84,713-or more than a great European army-were actually killed on the field of battle, to say nothing of those who went to the hospitals or their homes to die, and nearly 200,000 died of disease. In all, 400,000 of the young men who formed this great host perished during the great struggle.

One man in every 65 was killed on the

One in every 56 died of wounds received One in every 13 died of disease. One in every 9 died while in the service.

One in every 10 was wounded.

This is an appalling array of losses, unprecedented in the history of wars.

In the face of these statistics it is insensate to talk of the survivors of the conflict being made up in any degree of "skulkers," shirks," etc. The man who does so not only is insolent to brave and much-deserving men, but he shows himself stupidly ignorant of the history of his country.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The American Iron and Steel Association has compiled its statistics of the foreign trade for the year 1887, and these are as instructive reading for every patriotic man as can well be found.

The imports of iron and steel during the year were 1,783,251 gross tons, against 1,098,-English and German manufacturers about we did the previous year. We gave that American operatives.

into this country during last year was \$56,-420,540, against a value of \$41,630,779, for

English and German molders, cutlers, machinists, railmakers, and rolling-mill operatives over \$1,000,000 a week, which should have been distributed among men living under our flag, working side by side with us in the development of the country, helping us bear the burdens of municipal, State for which Gen. Johnson speaks. and National Governments, buying the grain, meat and wool raised on our fertile acres; buying goods of our merchants, and sharing with us all the duties, responsibilities and glories of American citizenship.

The men to whom we paid this vast sum of money do nothing of the kind. They buy little of our products. They have shut out our grain and meat from Germany, and ry of everything that tends to make any in England we can only sell in competition with the starving peasants of India. They are not helping develop our country and our institutions, but their own in antago-

That we have increased our purchases from them is a grief to every man capable of thinking soundly on economic questions. The more nearly we come to manufacturing every pound of steel and iron that we need. the more prosperous will this country be.

It is nonsense to talk about pushing our trade into other countries while we are buying nearly 2,000,000 tons of iron and steel abroad. Our home market is vastly more valuable than any we can find in South America, Africa or Asia. Let us not worry about building up our shipping or pushing our goods in foreign marts, until we can supply our own people.

Business, like charity, begins at home.

"THE royalty that doth hedge a King ! gets to be more and more of a shadowy quantity every year. A few weeks ago the future King of England, who had been dining pretty well, and was farther exhibarated by having won some heavy bets on a horse-race, made an unpleasant exhibition of bad manners in a theater-box, and was vigorously hissed by his future subjects. At a recent sale of autographs in London a couple of letters from the ex-Empress Eugenie were disposed of. They were both love-letters to other men than her husband, and were illspelled, ungrammatical and trivial in thought

HOW MUCH "THE SOUTH" PATS.

A correspondent who in the main heartily grees with and approves of our editorial in the issue of Feb. 9, ventures the opinion that the following paragraph of that article

we have not been exactly fair to the South For example, \$9,127,758 were collected last year as duties on foreign tobacco. In the first place, this is a tax imposed for the benefit of the people whom Gen, Johnson claims are oppressed. It was levied to make the product of their tobacco fields more valuable. Secondly, as the merchandize upon which it was levied was mostly consumed in the enough to give, if some one will ask them for owns and great cities of the East, North and West, it is probable that instead of "the South" paying one-third of the tax, it probably did not pay more | trouble to themselves: but no matter how than one per cent. It would be an extravagant estimate to say that \$91,000 of the \$9,127,758 collected off fine Havana cigars and high-grade tobacco was paid in any shape by the people of the States lately in rebellion. When we remember that but little over one quarter of the money raised by the Government is expended for pensions, it will be seen that in this item of tobacco "the South" pays about \$25,000 for the support of disabled Union soldiers, instead of the \$2,283,000 which Gen. Johnson would make us believe she does.

In the first place, "the South" to which we alluded, did not include all the people south of Mason and Dixon's line, for, as we explained then, more than half of the people of the Border States were ardent Unionists, and fought just as earnestly on our side as any other people. Of course Gen. Johnson should not have had the assurance to include them among the people for whom he assumed

The facts are, as we stated in the article, that nearly all the revenue from foreign tobacco is collected upon very fine eigars and the leaf to make the same. The detailed report of the Custom-house collections on tobacco and its manufactured products for customary in the great battles of Europe | the year ending June 30, 1887, gives the fol-

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	VALUES,	DUTIES.
Leaf tobacco, of which 85 per cent is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than 100 leaves are required to weigh a pound—not stemmed. Leaf, all other, unmanufactured and not stemmed. Leaf, all other, stemmed. Stems. Unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for vided for vided for vided for stemmed. Cigars and cheroots of all kinds. Shaff and shaff four, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions.	28,756 15,288,637,81 48,974,41 234 234 1,095,201.60 7,398.51 30,879.31 378,998.75	\$26,441 00 7,483,661 79 21,864 50 31 00 8,801,176 90 16,885 27 10,290 90 84,818 87	\$21,567 00 5,333,523 25 19,559 77 35 10 3,563,298 30 22,706 08 15,439 66
Total tobacco and manufactures of	***************************************	\$10,955,125 03	\$9,127,758 26

The consumption of this class of goods is confined almost wholly to the luxurious 564 tons in 1876. That is, we bought from and extravagant dass in the great cities. Outside of them it is regarded as extrava-700,000 tons of iron and steel more than gance to smoke anything dearer than a 10cent cigar, while the rule is 5 cents or cheaper. much more employment to foreign iron The great mass of the Southerners still cling workmen that should have been given to to the economical pipe. In the large cities, on the other hand, smoking cigars that cost The value of the iron and steel imported from 15 cents to \$1 is a common practice.

There are no large cities-in the Northern sense-in the South, outside of Baltimore. Louisville and St. Louis, all of which are That is, at a time when there is none too more "Northern" than Southern." New much money in the country, and none too Orleans, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Samuch work for its people, we sent out of vannah, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, the country nearly \$15,000,000 more money | Mobile, Memphis and Galveston are usually than we did the year before. We paid to spoken of as "large cities," but in population and business they rank with the fourth-class cities of the North. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Chicago and San Francisco each consume more highpriced tobacco, and pay more revenue derived from the same, than the whole "South"

SENATOR TURPIE'S SPEECH.

Hon. David Turpie, the new Democratic Senator from Indiana, made his maiden speech in the Senate last Friday, in support of the Disability Pension Bill.

We publish the speech entire, for if ever there was a speech which deserved publication entire, unmutilated, uncondensed, it is this one. Its thought and the method of the thought's expression make it remarkable. Nearly every sentence is a brilliant epigram. Take for example a few:

Emancipation as the result of the war was not more beneficent than disarmament. It may be said that these men only obeyed the order of those in authority. What is authority without power? Where was the actual power at this moment of military dissolution? With the bayonets-with those who obeyed, not with those who gave the order for retirement.

Regiments, brigades, divisions vanished away. to be known thenceforth only as legends of a glorious passage through the Red Sea of revolution. Emancipation gave liberty to another race: disarmament preserved it for our own. It were well to consider, to look at this time with somewhat of fixed inspection upon the mountain hight of temptation and opportunity whereon these men stood that day-that day the enemy yielded. They had the sword. Why was it sheathed? They held the purse. Why was it closed? The sumless treasure of a Nation's wealth was theirs by right of salvage. What moiety of it have they received or

The temptation is strong to go on and quote the whole speech, for it is hard to say that any one paragraph is less worthy, less polished and forceful than another.

Senator Turple came to Washington with a high local reputation as an orator. Curiosity was active as to the rank he would take among the strong and brilliant rhetoricians of the Senate. That is now satisfied He is a peer of the foremost of them.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT.

Fund continue to come in from all parts of the country, but they are far from being as we have said before, this is from no lack of enthusiasm in the cause, but rather from an indisposition which besets most men and women to sit down and write a letter intheir money, take it and forward it without much their hearts are interested in a cause they will postpone their contributions to it indefinitely if they have to write their own letters, conveying their gifts. Undoubtedly much more than one-half-say 40,000,000of the people of the United States admired John A. Logan when living, honor his memory when dead, and would cheerfully give something to raise a monument to such an ideal of soldierly courage, pure patriotism and unselfish public service. The only problem is to get at them, collect their contributions and send them in. This the comrades of the G.A.R. in every community should devise a way of doing, and should do it at once, that the monument may rise immediately and gladden the hearts of all patriots. The contributions received during the past

Maj. Lightfoot Post, No. 256, Buffalo, Wesley Kendall, Marwell, Ark Henry Kendail. Gabriel Bronnenkank, Frohna, Mo ... George W. Gould, Oakland, Md. Caleb Graham, Haynes Station, Ark E. P. Case Post, No. 372, Penzonia, Mieh. Samuel C. Steadman Post, No. 491, Tampico. III Henry Thamer, Eldora, Iowa ... William Mohl, Russell, Kan Peter Mounier, Chesterfield, Mich. Archie T. Hollenbeck, Willow Spring, M. A. Bailey, Monticello, Minn ... "One of His Fifteenth Corps Boys," Le Mars, Iowa .. Julius Johnston, Valley Center, Kan A. E. Johnston, 3. W. Snyder, Mrs. M. C. Snyder. Annie Snyder, Nettie Sayder, Jacob Snyder W. J. Goodrick Sarah A. Goodrick, W. A. Goodrick, Susie Goodrick, J. E. Goodrick, A. E. Johnston. Mrs. L. B. Johnston," Francis Johnston. I. M. Rawlings, Thomas Quinn, Eureka, Cal. Thomas Noonan, Adrian, Minn. Joe Ross Post, No. 209, Sidney, Iowa..... Henry Shrum, Fort Scott, Kan...... Levi O. Chapman, A. L. Borquan. Henry Renland, J. J. Oakley, George Arney. W. S. Hale, C. H. Hosley, H. G. Herrick F. S. Houghowant," Jacob Klineman, Cincinnati, C Vance Post, No. 2, Hays City, Kan...... urg. 0 .. William Duvall E. T. Carl, G. G. Crozier. Thomas McMaurice. Wm. H. Warren,

Edinburg Post, 279, Edingburg, Mo., Previously acknowledged 2,906 66 ..\$2,956 01

J. J. Gillespie, Chas. C. Slade, Fort Scott, Kan.

Wm. G. Grant, Matinious, Me.

C. H. Smith, West Concord, Vt.

Frank F. Kinchel, Johnsburg, Ind

Fargo Springs Post, 396, Fargo Springs,

A GREAT SPEECH. The campaign for veterans' rights in the 50th Congress was opened splendidly last Friday by Gen. C. F. Manderson, the distinguished Republican Senator from Nebraska, in a speech of extraordinary power and felicity of expression. As a presentation of the services of the veterans and their wellfounded claims upon the Nation it was unsurpassed by any speech ever delivered. It was lucid and picturesque in its descriptions, relentless in its logic, and overwhelming in its conclusions. It will greatly highten Senator Manderson's already high reputation

There was so much in the speech which we want to lay before our readers that we have decided to postpone its publication until next week, when we shall have room to give much more of it than we shall be able to do this week.

as an exceedingly strong and effective

Meantime our readers can enjoy reading the Senator's eloquent tribute to the "Union Soldier" at the celebration in New York of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, which we republish elsewhere. It is a singularly graceful and eloquent effort, and our readers will thank us for giving a wider publicity than it gained by publication in the local papers of New York city.

CORPORAL TANNER.

Corporal Tanner's Western lecture tour has been an immense and uninterrupted success. Everywhere he has been the houses have been crowded, the audiences enthusiastic, and the demand loudly for "more." No man in America appears better on a rostrum than James Tanner, nor can anyone hold his hearers closer in hand, swaying them to enthusiasm, to laughter or to tears, according to his own mood. Wherever he goes there is always a stirring call for him to come

The comrades of Illinois have been very earnest in soliciting Tanner to make a tour through their section, but his engagements elsewhere have generally interfered with this. Now, however, it appears that he will be able to spend part of April in that State, and comrades who desire to engage him may address him, care of the Star Lyceum Bureau, Tribune Building, New York city.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Feb. 25, 1888, 5,463 claims were received, of which 1,244 were original invalid; 428 widows; 5 war of 1812: 7 bounty land; 36 navy; 6 old war; 131 on account of Mexican service, and 3,626 applications for increase.

The receipt of mail matter during the week was 52,743; 38,009 letters and circulars were sent out. The names and postoffice addresses of 5,314 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. The number of medical examinations reported during the week was 2,500. The

amount of fees for the same was \$11,036 Contributions to the Logan Monument an average cost of \$4.41 per examination.

Report of certificates issued during week ending Feb. 25, 1888: Original, 948; increase, rapid or as numerous as they should be. As | 831; reissne, 194; restoration, 32; duplicate, 29; accrued, 96; arrears, 0; Act of March 3, 1883, 0; Order of April 3, 1884, 6; Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 1; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 3; Supplemental, Act Aug. closing a contribution. They are willing 4, 1886, 8; Mexican war, 291; total, 2,439. Reissue same date, 0.

> will hear with more than ordinary sorrow of the death of the gallant Col. Thomas Rafferty, formerly of the 71st N.Y. (Sickles's Brigade), and who has recently been brought prominently before them by his admirable article on the Third Corps at Gettysburg, published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Peb. 2 and 9. Col. Rafferty was one of the gan Post, and was buried by that organization. He oremost of the brilliant array of Irish soldiers who made a reputation for themselves as leaders and fighters in the Army of the otomac. He attracted attention at the start at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and at Malvern Hill received the high praise of all his commanding officers. He was at the front doing valiant service during all the time of Grant's wonderful campaign from the Rapidan to Appomattox, and was several times brevetted for gallant conduct, but preferred to stay with his regiment and would accept no other title than that of Colonel of the 71st N. Y., with which he was identified from the beginning to the end of the war. At the close of the struggle he returned to his business in New York and has since then been one of the prominent members of the Produce Exchange of Panization he was buried. that city, the firm name being Rafferty & Williams. He was an active Grand Army man, and for a year previous to his death was Commander of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13. He was really too feeble to accept the position at the time it was conferred upon him, but at the earnest request of his comrades he did. The other Post officers lightened his labors for him all they could. The disease which carried him off was asthma and other pulmonary troubles. He had been living for a number of years at Plainfield, N. J., and was one of the pillars in suffering and misfortune, for your prompt in the Tabernacle Baptist Church of that city. He leaves a widow and four daughters, three of whom are married.

A BILL has been introduced by Senator Manderson to grant a bounty to the soldiers of the Regular Army who served in the war of the rebellion. This provides that there shall be paid to each man who enlisted on or before the 12th of April, 1861, who faithfully served in the Regular Army and who was honorably discharged, a bounty for each month of all the time that he actually served between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865. In case of the death before or after the passage of the act of such enlisted man, the payment shall be made to his widow if she has not remarried; and if there be no widow, or if she has remarried, then to the minor child or children of the deceased soldier. It prohibits any soldier transferring, assigning or disposing of his discharge, descriptive roll, or other paper. Application must be made within five years from the

PERSONAL.

Col. Sawyer, who was one of the Union officers confined in Libby, and selected for execution in realiation if our people hung certain rebel spies, delivered a lecture on his prison experiences before the G.A.R. Post in Camden, N. J., last week. Comrade Charles Viall, 141st Pa., was united in marriage to Lucretta J. Greening at Fort Scott, Kan, Feb. 5.

Gen. A. H. Terry has bought for \$28,000 an elegant mansion at New Haven, Conn., where he will probably make his home, as he has always had a strong affection for New Haven, having been educated at Yale and entered the army as the com mander of the 7th Conn. The house was built and fitted up at great expense by E. S. Wheeler, a lead-

There is a rumor in Washington that Gen. John Newton will soon resign his position as Commissioner of Public Works of New York city to accept an appointment in charge of some great public improvement under the War Department, and the Harlem River improvement is suggested as the most likely enterprise to be put under his superintendence. He is said to be disgusted with the badgerings and bickerings of the politicians in New York, and Government employ, which is free from this sort of thing, is consequently to be preferred. Last week Senator Cameron, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill to authorize the appointment of Gen. Alfred Pleasonton as a Major on the retired list, and Senator Davis reported favorably a bill authorizing the appointment of Gen. William W. Averell as a Colonel on the retired list.

The Monticello (Ind.) Herald joins the everlengthening array of newspapers which have noisted "Cleveland and Black" at the head of their colums as their idea of a National Democratic

MUSTERED OUT.

William J. Carleton, New York city, says: In your issue of Feb. 9 you noticed the death of my old Surgeon, but got his name wrong. It should at bay was of the greatest value. Mulford, New Brunswick. J., formerly Surgeon 48th N. Y. DRUMMOND.-Maj Willis Drummond died at San Diego, Cal., recently, of consumption. For years he was Commissioner-General of the Land Office at Washington. During the war he was Major of the 9th Iowa Cav., and afterward was Congressman rom that State. He was buried under the auspices of Heintzleman Post, of which he was a member. STAPLES.-John S. Staples died at Dover, N. J., ecently, aged 43 years. He first enlisted in the 167th Pa. when but 18 years of age, and was discharged for disability May 5, 1863. He re-enlisted in 1864 as a substitute for President Lincoln, and was assigned to the 2d regiment, D. C. Vols. He each command. The monument is of granits, was mustered out Sept. 12, 1865. Wadsworth Post, No 150 assisted in the funeral services. the act of clubbing his musket, upon a pedestal. GOODRICH.-Died Jan. 11, at Ocean Grove, N. J., The dedicatory exercises will take place at Leonard Goodrich, aged 54 years. He was a private in Co. F. 9th N. Y. (Hawkins's Zouaves), and had suffered for years from diseases contracted while in the service. His funeral was largely at-tended by comrades of C. K. Hall Post, of which he was a member. DAY.—James Day, Sergeant, Co. G, 13th Mich., died at Mattawan, Mich., Feb. 12. He was a mem-

ber of Post No. 317. McKez.—George W. McKee, Co. G. 70th Ohio, died Dec. 8, 1887, at his home in Frontier County, Neb., aged 58 years, from the effects of a shell wound received at the battle of Shiloh. The interment took place at Curtis, Neb.
VERGIN.—Charles W. Vergin, Co. A, 36th Wis. died at his home in Dayton, Wis., Feb. 8, aged 65 years. Comrade Vergin leaves a widow, two sons. five daughters, and a host of friehds. He died of

blood poisoning.
POTTER.—Hiram E. Potter, Co. C, 26th Ind., died at his home near Lake Spring, Mo., Feb. 5, of acute pneumonia. Comrade Potter leaves a wife and CHAPMAN.-Died at his home in Bennett, Iowa, Feb. 1, Grove L. Chapman, in the 48th year of his Comrade Chapman culisted as a private in age. Comrade Chapman calisted as a private in Co. H. 33d Ill., Sept. 16, 1861, and was discharged May 16, 1865, by reason of gunshot wounds. He joined William Beaver Post, No. 110, Tipton, Iowa, December last, and was buried by the Post at Big Rock, Iowa.

TAYLOR.—Alfred M. Taylor, Sergeant, Co. B. 1st

Ili. Art., died at Miami, Kan., Jan. 26, aged 48 years. He was honored and respected by all who GEIGER.-John W. Geiger, Co. K, 145th Pa., died

at his home in Ciceto, Ind., Feb. 4, aged 51 years. The G.A.R. conducted the funeral, and a large procession followed the remains to the cemeter FLUHART.-John M. Fluhart, Co. H. 62d Obio.

was killed by the cars at New Straitsville, O., Dec. LAHAGH. - Died at his residence in Sedulia, Mo-Feb. 2, A. J. Labugh. Comrade Labagh served three months in the 71st N. Y .: then served three years in the 5th N. Y., and finally about two years the U.S. Navy. He was wounded by an acciout in the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1871, for which be was pensioned at 38 per month. For the past It months he suffered from that dread dise sumption, of which he died, leaving a wife and member of Gen. George R. Smith, Post. No. 53. and was buried with Post honors.

KIMBALL, -John S. Kimball, Co. G. 53d Ps., died. at his residence in Fau Claire, Wisa Jan. 28, aged 83 years. He was buried under the auspices of Eagle Post, No. 52. His was another case where THE readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE ncie Sam did not do his duty by the way of pen-

> Boynes - Comrade Henry Boyden died at the spital in Eau Claire, Wis., of consumption He was buried in the lot belonging to Eagle Post, No. 52, by the members of said Post. ARMSTRONG.-Killed instantly by being caught n a piece of machinery at Martin's Ferry, O., John Armstrong, aged 45. He was a member of Ca, lat W. Va., and served with honor and credit all ugh the war. He was buried by the members NORTH.-John North, Co. A. 73d Ill., died at opolis, Ill., recently. He was a member of Mor-

res a wife and several chi WILKERSON.-William Wilkerson, Co. A. 14th Kan, Cav., died at Linn, Kan., Jan. 30. He was confined in rebel prisons for a long time, and while here contracted the disease which caused his SHORMAKER.-Jesse C. Shoemaker, Co. F. 5965 Il., died Jan. 26 at Casey, Ill. He was born May 12, 1809, in North Carolina, and enlisted in August

61. His death was the result of injuries required COUNTRYMAN.-Hanley Countryman was frozen to death in a blizzard on Jan. 16. He was a member of the 7th Minn., and belonged to John F. Reynolds Post, No. 51, of Alexandria, Minn. WRIGHT.-William Wright, Co. B. 40th Iowa, died at his home near Eagle, Neb. Feb. 11. He was buried by Kenesaw Post, No. 123, of Elmwood. HATHAWAY.-Capt. W. S. Hathaway died at his ome in Warsaw, Itl., Jan. 28, at the age of 87. He was born in Worcester, Mass. He served in the Mexican war and in the late war held a commis on in the Missouri State militia. He was a promint member of Arthur W. Marsh Post, No. 348, nd leaves a son and three daughters. The fmme-

HOCKENSMITH .- E. C. Hockensmith died at Elforado Springs, Mo., Feb. 5. He was a prominent ember of Lennard Post, No. 251. Patrison -- Robert Patrison, 41st Mo., died Jan. 26 at the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Ill. He was a cteran of the Mexican war and a member of Harngton Post, No. 234, of Bluffs, Bl., by which or-DURANT. - Edward Durant, Co. C. 8th Ill., died near Naples, Ill., Feb. 14. He belonged to Har-rington Post, No. 234, of Bluffs, Ill. GETTY.-Ebenezer Getty, 15th Ohio battery, died January last at Genoa, O., aged 56. He was a member of Bowers Post, No. 28.

diate cause of his death was congestion of the

WELL-MERITED PRAISE. Commissioner of Pensions Black Receives a De-

served Tribute. 382 BERGEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1888.

Gen. JOHN C. BLACK.

Commissioner of Pensions. SIR: To accord "honor to whom honor is lue" is no less a duty than a pleasure. As President of the Silent Army of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, I take pleasure in thanking you in the name of 5,389 comrades-in-arms, ip and steadfast support of our

cause. To Congress after Congress had we petitioned for relief and justice in the rating and classification of pensions for deafness incurred in the service and in the line of duty, but not until your assumption of office as Commissioner were we able to obtain recognition of our just claims to consideration. Compared with some other classes of pensioners, we are few in number, and, individually, widely separated. Our affliction is one that loes not appeal to the eye, and attracte little sympathy from the thoughtless majority, yet it is, next to the loss of sight or reason, the

greatest affliction that can befall anyone. Our appeals to executive and legislative sources of relief were unheeded. Scattered widely from the Atlantic to the Pacific wa. unlike other classes, could not readily secure the strength obtained by a union of afforts. The very nature of our disabilities precluded

onventional methods of commanding attenion; we could not argue our cause, even in our local organizations of veterana. As individuals we skirmished, without order or cohesion, with the fortress of Government

without practical result, until the repeated recommendations to Congress in our behalf in your reports gave us a secure base of operaions from which we could advance, guide center, towards our objective. Now that the viery is practically won, a bill for our relief havng passed the Senate, with good prospects of access in the House, we feel like suspending our own mutual congratulations long enough to tender to you our united thanks and acknowledgments for the indispensable aid that we have received from you in your official reports for 1885, 1886 and 1887, above referred to.

Very respectfully, A. G. P. BROWN, resident, Silent Army of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, and Captain, 24th N. Y. Cav., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COL. A. L. CONGER

He Receives a Flattering Compliment from His Official Superiors.

Col. A. L. Couger, Past Department Comnander of Ohio, has been obliged by the increasing pressure of his extensive business interests, to resign the Colonelcy of the Sth. Onio N. G., and in accepting the resignation the Adjutant-General of Ohio wrote as follows:

Col. A. L. CONGER, Akron, O. MY DEAR COLONEL: Inclosed herewith please find extract copy of Special Orders accepting your

We regret exceedingly that your personal engagements are such as may make it necessary for you to leave the State military service, and we are actant to break the official relations that have so long joined you with the active operations of that service. You have seen that service grow from its infancy, until it is recognized as one of the lwarks of our State and National security. You have championed its cause and cared for its interests on all occasions and under all circumstance Your efficiency and zeal proved invaluable both camp of instruction and in the active field o luty. No officer in the service has shown himself ore worthy of his honorable position, or has nade greater sacrifice for the advancement of the National-Guard cause than Col. A. L. Conger. State Headquarters is fully aware of this, your egiment understands it, and the whole Natio and service appreciate it. Whether as a soldler or a citizen, we still ask your influence and support in behalf of the organization you have served so long and faithfully.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the fu ture, I am, very truly yours, H. A. Axlink, Adjutant-General Commenting on this the Akron Beacon says: The above letter shows by the warm words of on that the services, alike of the regiment and its retiring commander, are appreciated by the highest military authorities of the State. The 8th regiment has always proved efficient in the State, and is one that has seen some actual service, especially at the Ashland riot several years

We know from the way Col. Conger has discharged his duties as a comrade and officer of the G.A.R., how well he has deserved these commendations in other walks of life.

Monument at Gettysburg. The Survivors' Association of the 72d Pa. is soliciting subscriptions to raise sufficient money to pay for a monument that had been contracted for prior to the passage of the act of the State Legislature appropriating \$1,500 to with a typical representation of a Zonave in

Gettysburg next July. The Philadelphia Brigade.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Brigade Association was held on Tuesday evening. Feb. 7, in Naval Post Hall, and the following officers were re-elected: Commander, Col. Chas. H. Banes; Adj't, James M. Whitecar; Q. M., Wm. J. Simpson. A Memorial Committee was appointed for the ensuing year, comprising Comrades John W. Frazier, of the 71st Pag Capt. John E. Reiley and Hugh McKeever, of the 69th Pa.; Frederick Montgomery, of the 73d Pa., and Gen. James C. Lynch, of the 106th Pa. Appropriate resolutions were adopted referring to the deaths of Gen. Joshua T. Owen and Col. R. Penn Smith. It is probable that Col. William R. Aylett will deliver a lecture shortly under the auspices of the association in aid of the fund to be used for the erection at Gettysburg of a monument to American hero-

Boils and sores indicate impurities in the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates humors.

Have you done your share toward doubling THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation !